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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/720,110	11/25/2003	Takayuki Nakamura	032135	4494
38834 7590 10/16/2007 WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW			EXAMINER	
			LIEW, ALEX KOK SOON	
SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER '	
			2624	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/16/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

i	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commons	10/720,110	TAKAYUKI NAKAMURA				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Alex Liew	2624				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status	:					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 Ju	ıl <u>y 2007</u> .					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims	•					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 2-4 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 2 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) 3 and 4 is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se tion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ojected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	Pate				

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The amendment filed on July 30, 2007 is entered and made of record.

Response to Applicant's Arguments

On page 7, the applicant stated:

As such, it is respectfully submitted that neither of the applied references of Beaty and Watanabe disclose or suggest the features of claim 2 concerning said first imaging means is configured so that said two imaging sections are arranged along said second axis or a third axis which is perpendicular to said first and second axes, and said imaging sections image said structural member in a direction of said first axis,

said second imaging means is configured so that said two imaging sections are arranged along said first axis or said third axis, and said imaging sections image said structural member in a direction of said second axis, and

said third imaging means is configured so that said two imaging sections are arranged along said first axis or said second axis, and said imaging sections image said structural member in a direction of said third axis.

The examiner agrees with the applicant. However, in an updated search shows Ohshima (US pat no 6,226,416) discloses the following limitations:

first, second and third imaging means, each of said imaging means comprising an imaging section, which images structural member to generate two-dimensional image data (see figure 6, elements 100, 101 and 102);

said first imaging means is arranged along said second axis or a third axis which is perpendicular to said first and second axes, and said imaging section image said structural member in a direction of said first axis (element 102 in figure 6, the x-axis is read as the first axis, the y-axis is read as the second axis and the z-axis is read as the third axis);

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said second imaging means a arranged along said first axis and third axis, and said imaging section image said structural member in a direction of said second axis (element 101 of figure 6);

said third imaging means is configured so that the imaging section are arranged along said first axis or said second axis, and said imaging section image said structural members in a direction of said third axis (element 100 of figure 6).

Ohshima does not disclose two imaging sections in each imaging means and model data generating means. Chung (US pat no 6,614,928) discloses two-imaging sections (see figure 1, elements 112 and 113) and model data generating means for generating three-dimensional model data including at least shape data, which define a three-dimensional shape of said structural member, on the basis of sets of two-dimensional image data, which are generated respectively by imaging means (see figure 1, element 142). In addition, Chung's 'parcel' in figure 1 is read as the structural member. One skilled in the art would include two imaging sections because to detect dynamic scenes, such as an object moving to generate accurate shape of the object; having only one imaging section is insufficient to capture dynamic scenes.

The examiner will make new grounds of rejections based on Ohshima and Chung.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claims 3 and 4/3 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

With regards to claim 3, the examiner cannot find any applicable prior art and / or suggestion disclosing updating the three-dimensional model data of the while of said machine tool on the basis of the calculated coordinate position date in combination with the rest of the limitations in claims 2 and 3.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohshima ('416) in view of Chung ('928).

With regards to claim 2, Ohshima discloses the following limitations:

first, second and third imaging means, each of said imaging means comprising an imaging section, which images structural member to generate two-dimensional image data (see figure 6, elements 100, 101 and 102);

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said first imaging means is arranged along said second axis or a third axis which is perpendicular to said first and second axes, and said imaging section image said structural member in a direction of said first axis (element 102 in figure 6, the x-axis is read as the first axis, the y-axis is read as the second axis and the z-axis is read as the third axis);

said second imaging means a arranged along said first axis and third axis, and said imaging section image said structural member in a direction of said second axis (element 101 of figure 6);

said third imaging means is configured so that the imaging section are arranged along said first axis or said second axis, and said imaging section image said structural members in a direction of said third axis (element 100 of figure 6).

Ohshima does not disclose two imaging sections in each imaging means and model data generating means. Chung discloses two-imaging sections (see figure 1, elements 112 and 113) and model data generating means for generating three-dimensional model data including at least shape data, which define a three-dimensional shape of said structural member, on the basis of sets of two-dimensional image data, which are generated respectively by imaging means (see figure 1, element 142). In addition, Chung's 'parcel' in figure 1 is read as the structural member. One skilled in the art would include two imaging sections because to detect dynamic scenes, such as an object moving to generate accurate shape of the object; having only one imaging section is insufficient to capture dynamic scenes.

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3. Claim 4/2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohshima ('416) in view of Chung ('928) as applied to claim 2, further in view of Wannabe (US pat no 7,027,963).

With regards to claim 4/2, Ohshima and Chung disclose all features and elements discussed in claim 2, but do not disclose information to a movement axis and / or a rotation axis which is set with respect to said structural member. Watanabe discloses step of three-dimensional model data of said structural member include information related to a movement axis and rotation axis which is set with respect to said structural member (see column 6, lines 1 to 8, a motion program is use to move / rotate the three-dimensional image of the structural member). One skill in the art would include step of moving or rotating the structural member is because to inspect the structural member at all views to find if there is any defects, in order to correctly correct the defect.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alex Liew whose telephone number is (571)272-8623. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30AM - 7:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on (571) 272-7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Alex Liew AU2624 10/8/07

> MATTHEW C. BELLA SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

Marker (Bella